

# SOR

**SOROCIDE**. *n. f.* [*soror* and *cedo*.] The murder of a sister.  
**SORRAGE**. *n. f.* The blades of green wheat or barley. *DiG.*  
**SORRANCE**. *n. f.* [*In farriery*.] Any disease or sore in horses. *DiG.*  
**SORREL**. *n. f.* [*rupe*, Saxon; *forrel*, French.] This plant agrees with the dock in all its characters, and only differs in having an acid taste. *Miller.*  
 Of all roots of herbs the root of *forrel* goeth the farthest into the earth. It is a cold and acid herb that loveth the earth, and is not much drawn by the sun. *Bacon.*  
 Acid austere vegetables contract and strengthen the fibres, as all kinds of *forrel*, the virtues of which lie in acid atringent salt, a sovereign antidote against the putrescent bilious alkali. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**SORRELY**. *adv.* [*from sorry*.] Meanly; poorly; despicably; wretchedly; pitably.  
 Thy pipe, O Pan, shall help though I sing *sorrelly*. *Sidney.*  
**SORRINESS**. *n. f.* [*from sorry*.] Meanness; wretchedness; pitableness; despicableness.  
**SORROW**. *n. f.* [*for*, Danish.] Grief; pain for something past; sadness; mourning. Sorrow is not commonly understood as the effect of present evil, but of lost good.  
 Sorrow is uneasiness in the mind, upon the thought of a good lost, which might have been enjoyed longer; or the sense of a present evil. *Locke.*  
 Sorrow on thee, and all the pack of you;  
 That triumph thus upon my misery! *Shakespeare.*  
 A world of woe and sorrow. *Milton.*  
 Some other hour I will to tears allow;  
 But having you, can flow no sorrow now. *Dryden.*  
**TO SORROW**. *v. n.* [*saurgan*, Gothick; *forrgan*, Sax.] To grieve; to be sad; to be dejected.  
 The miserable change, now at my end,  
 Lament, nor sorrow at. *Shakspeare Antony and Cleopatra.*  
 Where'er sorrow is relief would be,  
 If you do sorrow at my grief in love,  
 By giving love, your sorrow and my grief  
 Were both extermin'd. *Shakespeare.*  
 Now I rejoice, not that ye were made sorry, but that ye  
 Sorrow'd to repentance. *2 Cor. vii. 9.*  
 I neither fear to die nor desire to live; and having mastered  
 all grief in myself, I desire no man to sorrow for me. *Hayw.*  
 Send them forth, though sorrowing, yet in peace. *Milton.*  
 Sad the prince explores  
 The night's ring main, and sorrowing treads the shores. *Pope.*  
**SORROWED**. *adj.* [*from sorrow*.] Accompanied with sorrow.  
 Out of use.  
 Now the publick body, which doth seldom  
 Play the recanter, feeling in itself  
 A lack of Timon's aid, hath sense withal  
 Of its own fall, refraining aid to Timon;  
 And sends forth us to make their sorrow'd tender. *Shakspeare.*  
**SORROWFUL**. *adj.* [*sorrow* and *full*.]  
 1. Sad for something past; mournful; grieving.  
 Blessed are they which have been sorrowful for all thy  
 scourges; for they shall rejoice for thee, when they have seen  
 all thy glory. *Tob. xiii. 14.*  
 2. Deeply serious. Not in use.  
 Hannah said, no, my lord, I am a woman of a sorrowful  
 spirit: I have poured out my soul before the Lord. *1 Sam.*  
 3. Expressing grief; accompanied with grief.  
 The things that my soul refused to touch are as my sorrow-  
 ful meat. *Job. vi. 7.*  
**SORRY**. *adj.* [*rantz*, Saxon.]  
 1. Grieved for something past. It is generally used of slight or  
 casual misadventures or vexations, but sometimes of greater  
 things. It does not imply any long continuance of grief.  
 O, forget  
 What we are sorry for ourselves in thee. *Timon of Athens.*  
 The king was sorry; nevertheless for the oath's sake he  
 commanded the Baptist's head to be given her. *Matth. xiv. 9.*  
 I'm sorry for thee, friend; 'tis the duke's pleasure. *Shak.*  
 We are sorry for the satire interper'd in some of these pieces,  
 upon a few people, from whom the highest provocations have  
 been received. *Swift.*  
 2. [*From saur*, filth, Islandick.] Vile; worthless; vexatious.  
 A salt and sorry rheum offends me;  
 Lend me thy handkerchief. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
 How now, why do you keep alone?  
 Of sorriest fancies your companions making,  
 Using those thoughts, which should, indeed, have died  
 With them they think on. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 If the union of the parts consist only in rest, it would seem  
 that a bag of dust would be of as firm a consistence as that of  
 marble; and Bajazet's cage had been but a sorry prison. *Glanv.*  
 Coarse complexions,  
 And cheeks of sorry grain will serve to ply  
 'I be famper, and to teize the housewife's wool. *Milton.*  
 How vain were all the ensigns of his power, that could not  
 support him against one slighting look of a sorry slave! *L'Estr.*  
 If this innocent had any relation to his Thebais, the poet

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might have found some sorry excuse for detaining the reader.  
 If such a slight and sorry business as that could produce one  
 organical body, one might reasonably expect, that now and  
 then a dead lump of dough might be leavened into an animal.  
*Bentley's Sermons.*  
**SORT**. *n. f.* [*sorte*, French.]  
 1. A kind; a species.  
 Disfigur'd more than spirit of happy sort. *Milton.*  
 A substantial and unaffected piety, not only gives a man a  
 credit among the sober and virtuous, but even among the vi-  
 cious sort of men. *Tilston.*  
 These three sorts of poems should differ in their numbers,  
 designs, and every thought. *Walsh.*  
 Endeavouring to make the signification of specific names  
 clear, they make their specific ideas of the sorts of substances  
 of a few of those simple ideas found in them. *Locke.*  
 2. A manner; a form of being or acting.  
 Flowers in such sort worn, can neither be smelt nor seen  
 well by those that wear them. *Hooker.*  
 That I may laugh at her in equal sort  
 As she doth laugh at me, and makes my pain her sport. *Spenser's Sonnet.*  
 Rheum and Shimshai wrote after this sort. *Ezra iv. 8.*  
 To Adam in what sort shall I appear? *Milton.*  
 3. A degree of any quality.  
 I have written the more boldly unto you, in some sort, as  
 putting you in mind. *Rom. xv. 15.*  
 I shall not be wholly without praise, if in some sort I have  
 copied his file. *Dryden.*  
 4. A class, or order of persons.  
 The one being a thing that belongeth generally unto all,  
 the other, such as none but the wiser and more judicious sort  
 can perform. *Hooker.*  
 I have bought  
 Golden opinions from all sorts of people. *Shakespeare.*  
 Hospitality to the better sort, and charity to the poor, two  
 virtues that are never exercised so well as when they accompa-  
 ny each other. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 5. A company; a knot of people.  
 Mine eyes are full of tears: I cannot see;  
 And yet salt water blinds them not so much,  
 But they can see a sort of traitors here. *Shakespeare.*  
 6. Rank; condition above the vulgar.  
 Is signior Montano returned from the wars?—I know none  
 of that name, lady; there was none such in the army of any  
 sort. *Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.*  
 7. [*Sort*, Fr. *sortes*, Latin.] A lot. Out of use.  
 Make a lottery,  
 And by decree, let blockish Ajax  
 Draw the sort to fight with Hector. *Shakespeare.*  
 8. A pair; a set.  
 The first sort by their own suggestion fell.  
**TO SORT**. *v. a.* [*Sortiri*, Lat. *affortire*, Italian.]  
 1. To separate into distinct and proper classes.  
 These they sorted into their several times and places; some  
 to begin the service of God with, and some to end; some to  
 be intercal'd between the divine readings of the law and pro-  
 phets. *Hooker.*  
 I come to thee for charitable licence,  
 To sort our nobles from our common men. *Shakespeare.*  
 A piece of cloth made of white and black threads though  
 the whole appear neither white nor black, but grey; yet each  
 remains what it was before, if the threads were pulled asunder,  
 and sorted each colour by itself. *Boyle.*  
 Shell-fish have been, by some of the ancients, compared  
 and sorted with the insects. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 With this desire, the hath a native might  
 To find out every truth, if he had time;  
 Th' innumerable effects to sort aright,  
 And by degrees from cause to cause to climb. *Davies.*  
 The number of simple ideas, that make the nominal essence  
 of the lowest species, or first sorting of individuals, depends  
 on the mind of man. *Locke.*  
 The rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and  
 sorted from one another, and that either by refraction, or by  
 reflexion. *Newton's Opticks.*  
 But grant that actions best discover man,  
 Take the most strong and sort them as you can;  
 The few that glare, each character must mark:  
 You balance not the many in the dark. *Pope.*  
 2. To reduce to order from a state of confusion.  
 Let me not be light;  
 For a light wife doth make a heavy husband;  
 And never be Bassanio to from me;  
 But God sort all! *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*  
 3. To conjoin; to put together in distribution.  
 For, when the sorts things present with things past,  
 And thereby things to come doth off foresee;  
 When the doth doubt at first, and chuse at first,  
 These acts her own, without her body be. *Davies.*  
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4. To cull; to chuse; to select.  
 Send his mother to his father's house,  
 That he may sort her out a worthy spouse. *Chapman.*  
**TO SORT**. *v. n.*  
 1. To be joined with others of the same species.  
 Nor do metals only sort and herd with metals in the earth,  
 and minerals with minerals; but both in common together. *Woodward.*  
 2. To consort; to join.  
 The illiberality of parents towards their children, makes  
 them base and sort with any company. *Bacon.*  
 3. To suit; to fit.  
 A man cannot speak to a son but as a father; whereas a  
 friend may speak as the case requires, and not as it sorteth  
 with the person. *Bacon.*  
 They are happy whose natures sort with their vocations. *Bacon.*  
 Among unequals, what society  
 Can sort, what harmony, or true delight?  
 Which must be mutual, in proportion due,  
 Giv'n, and receiv'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 The Creator calling forth by name  
 His mighty angels, gave them several charge,  
 As sort'd best with present things. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 For diff'rent stiles with diff'rent subjects sort,  
 As several garbs with country, town, and court. *Pope.*  
 4. To terminate; to issue.  
 It sort'd not to any fight of importance, but to a retreat.  
*Bacon's War with Spain.*  
 5. To have success.  
 The slips of their vines have been brought into Spain, but  
 they have not sort'd to the same purpose as in their native  
 country. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
 It was tried in a blown bladder, whereunto flesh and a  
 flower were put, and it sort'd not; for dry bladders will not  
 blow, and new bladders further putrefaction. *Bacon.*  
 6. To fall out. [*from sort*, a lot, or *sortir*, to issue, French.]  
 And so far am I glad it did so sort,  
 As this their jangling I esteem a sport. *Shakespeare.*  
 Princes cannot gather this fruit, except they raise some per-  
 sons to be companions; which many times sorteth to incon-  
 venience. *Bacon.*  
**SORTAL**. *adj.* A word formed by *Locke*, but not yet received.  
 As things are ranked under names, into sorts or species only  
 as they agree to certain abstract ideas, the essence of each sort  
 comes to be nothing but that idea which the *sortal*, if I may  
 so call it from sort, as I do general from *genus*, name stands  
 for. *Locke.*  
**SORTANCE**. *n. f.* [*from sort*.] Suitableness; agreement.  
 I have received  
 New dated letters from Northumberland,  
 Their cold intent, thus:  
 Here doth he with his person, with such power  
 As might hold sortance with his quality,  
 The which he could not levy. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
**SORTILEGE**. *n. f.* [*sortilege*, Fr. *fortilegium*, Latin.] The act  
 or practice of drawing lots.  
**SORTIMENT**. *n. f.* [*from sort*.]  
 1. The act of sorting; distribution.  
 2. A parcel sorted or distributed.  
**TO S. S. v. n.** [*A cant word*.] To sit lazily on a chair; to fall  
 at once into a chair.  
 The winter sky began to frown,  
 Poor Stella must pack off to town;  
 From wholesome exercise and air,  
 To sitting in an easy chair. *Swift.*  
**SOT**. *n. f.* [*for*, Saxon; *set*, French; *set*, Dutch.]  
 1. A blockhead; a dull ignorant stupid fellow; a dolt.  
 Of Gloster's treachery,  
 And of the loyal service of his son,  
 When I inform'd him, then he call'd me sot;  
 And told me I had turn'd the wrong side out. *Shakespeare.*  
 This by his tongue being made his mistress's picture,  
 And then a mind put in't, either our brags  
 Were crack'd of kitchen trulls, or his description  
 Prov'd as unpeaking *sot*. *Shakespeare.*  
 Tell him that no history or antiquity can match his con-  
 duct; and presently the *sot*, because he knows neither history  
 nor antiquity, shall begin to measure himself by himself, which  
 is the only sure way for him not to fall short. *Saut's Sermons.*  
 2. A wretch stupified by drinking.  
 Every sign  
 That calls the staring *sots* to nasty wine.  
 A furly ill-bred lord,  
 That chides and snaps her up at every word:  
 A brutal *sot*; who while she holds his head,  
 With drunken filth bedaubed the nuptial bed. *Granville.*  
**TO SORT**. *v. a.* To bestow.  
 Pox on his loyalty!  
 I hate to see a brave bold fellow *sotted*,  
 Made four and senseless, turn'd to whey by love;  
 A driveling hero, fit for a romance. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

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The potion  
 Turns his brain and stupifies his mind;  
 The *sotted* moon-calf gapes. *Dryden.*  
**TO SOT**. *v. n.* To tipple to stupidity.  
**SOTTISH**. *adj.* [*from sot*.]  
 1. Dull; stupid; senseless; infatuate; doltish.  
 All's but naught:  
 Patience is *sottish*, and impatience does  
 Become a dog that's mad. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
 Upon the report of his approach, more than half fell away  
 and disper'd; the residue, being more desperate or more *sottish*,  
 did abide in the field, of whom many were slain. *Hayward.*  
 He gain'd a king  
 Ahaz his *sottish* conqueror. *Milton.*  
 'Tis *sottish* to offer at things that cannot be brought about. *L'Estrange.*  
 How ignorant are *sottish* pretenders to astrology. *Swift.*  
 2. Dull with intemperance.  
**SOTTISHLI**. *adv.* [*from sotti*.] Stupidly; dully; sense-  
 lessly.  
 Northumberland *sottishly* mad with over great fortune, pro-  
 cured the King by his letters patent under the great seal, to  
 appoint the lady Jane to succeed him in the inheritance of  
 the crown. *Hayward.*  
 Atheism is impudent in pretending to philosophy, and su-  
 perstition *sottishly* ignorant in fancying that the knowledge of  
 nature tends to irreligion. *Glanville.*  
 So *sottishly* to lose the purest pleasures and comforts of this  
 world, and forego the expectation of immortality in another;  
 and so desperately to run the risk of dwelling with everlasting  
 burnings, plainly discovers itself to be the most pernicious  
 folly and deplorable madness in the world. *Bentley.*  
**SOTTISNESS**. *n. f.* [*from sotti*.] Dullness; stupidity; in-  
 sensibility.  
 Few consider what a degree of *sottishness* and confirmed ig-  
 norance men may sin themselves into. *South's Sermons.*  
 No sober temperate person can look with any complacency  
 upon the drunkenness and *sottishness* of his neighbour. *South.*  
 The first part of the text, the folly and *sottishness* of Atheism,  
 will come home to their case; since they make such a noisy  
 pretence to wit and sagacity. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
**SOVEREIGN**. *adj.* [*souverain*, French; *sovrano*, Spanish.]  
 1. Supreme in power; having no superior.  
 As teaching bringeth us to know that God is our supreme  
 truth; so prayer testifieth that we acknowledge him our sove-  
 reign good. *Hooker.*  
 You, my sovereign lady,  
 Causeless have laid disgraces on my head. *Shakespeare's Hen. IV.*  
 None of us who now thy grace implore,  
 But held the rank of sovereign queen before,  
 Till giddy chance, whose malice never bears  
 That mortal bliss should last for length of years,  
 Cast us headlong from our high estate. *Dryden.*  
 Whether Esau, then, were a vassal to Jacob, and Jacob his  
 sovereign prince by birth right, I leave the reader to judge. *Locke.*  
 2. Supremely efficacious.  
 A memorial of their fidelity and zeal, a sovereign preserva-  
 tive of God's people from the venomous infection of heresy. *Hooker.*  
 The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but empirick;  
 and to this preservative of no better report than a horse drench.  
*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 Love-wounded Protheus,  
 My bosom, as a bed,  
 Shall lodge thee, till thy wound be thoroughly heal'd,  
 And thus I search it with a sovereign kiss. *Shakespeare.*  
 A water we call water of paradise, by that we do to it,  
 is made very sovereign for health. *Bacon.*  
 Like the scum starv'd men did draw  
 From parboil'd shoes and boots, and all the rest  
 Which were with any sovereign fatness blest.  
 Be cool, my friend, and hear my muse dispense  
 Some sovereign comforts drawn from common sense. *Dryden.*  
**SOVEREIGN**. *n. f.* Supreme lord.  
 O, let my sovereign turn away his face,  
 And bid his ears a little while be deaf.  
 By my sovereign, and his fate, I swear,  
 Renown'd for faith in peace, for force in war,  
 Oft our alliance other lands desir'd. *Dryden.*  
**SOVEREIGNLY**. *adv.* [*from sovereign*.] Supremely; in the  
 highest degree.  
 He was sovereignly lovely in himself. *Boyle.*  
**SOVEREIGNTY**. *n. f.* [*souverainete*, French.] Supremacy; high-  
 est place; supreme power; highest degree of excellence.  
 Give me pardon,  
 That I, your vassal, have employed and pain'd  
 Your unknown sovereignty. *Shakespeare.*  
 Happy were England, would this virtuous prince  
 Take on his grace the sovereignty thereof. *Shakespeare.*  
 To give laws unto a people, to institute magistrates and of-  
 ficers over them; to punish and pardon malefactors; to have  
 the